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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port Said, Suakin, Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,311]

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1905.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Berths can be definitely engaged if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamer from Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday until 10th October and thereafter every Monday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALCEDONIA ... 26 Oct. MALTA ... 10 Oct. ARABIA ... 23 Oct.

HIMALAYA ... 16 Oct. INDIA ... 30 Oct.

VICTORIA ... 26 Oct. HINDUSTAN ... 16 Oct.

The British Express Steamers leave Port Said daily the Indian Mail arrives.

Passenger can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £3 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £25.10.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

After 10 October the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Wednesday afternoon,

the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Friday.

For further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. CAIRO PORT SAID ALEXANDRIA.

Grosvenor House, Esq. — — — — —

Messrs. HAWARD & CO. — — — — —

F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt. SUEZ. 31-1905

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

EDWARD SUMMER FARES FROM £15.00 OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Orient will leave Suez about Oct. 6 R.M.S. Orions will leave Suez about Oct. 20

HOMeward to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PAINTHOU, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. Orions will leave Port Said about Oct. 10 R.M.S. Orient will leave Suez about Oct. 23

Redwood — Port-Said to Suez — — — — —

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Royal Insurance Coy

FIRE AND LIFE.

Largest Fire Office in the World.

HASLEDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.

R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1782)

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31-8906

THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 28, SHARIA EL-MANAKH,
(OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

- I. Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.
 - II. Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the "Express Boring System."
- 24,437-12-906

THE
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,
LIMITED.LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANAH,
AND PORT SAID.Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up £500,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every description of banking business on the most favorable conditions.

Current accounts opened with commercial houses and private individuals in conformity with the custom of bankers.

Fees charged for one year certain received at 8 per cent. per annum. Deposits at interest for shorter periods are also received at rates to be agreed upon.

Letters of Credit for the use of travellers are granted payable in all parts of the world.

Approved bills discounted.

Bills, documentary invoices, etc., collected.

Drafts and telegraphic transfers issued paying all over the world.

Foreign exchange bought and sold.

Advances made upon accepted securities and upon cotton, cottonseed, sugar and other merchandise.

The purchase and sale of stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange; and on the local and Continental Bourses, underwriting.

Customers can deposit their valuable bonds, etc., for safe custody. The Bank will attend to the exchange of the coupons and drawn bonds so deposited as they fall due.

Marine risks insured.

Accumulations, pensions, dividends, etc., collected.

All further particulars and information will be obtained on application.

The officers and clerks of the Bank are pledged to secrecy as to the transactions of customers.

9-905



Sole Agents for Egypt & Sudan
G. G. DROSOS & CO.
LATE PRAZZICA & DROSOS.
ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID AND
KHARTOUM. 0-110-989

CHAMPAGNE GEORGE GOULET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.REIMS.
SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN,**NICOLA G. SABBAG**

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Telephone No. 18-2-255

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de provenance directe et
de toutes les meilleures marques

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IMPORTATEUR GÉNÉRAL
FOURNISSEUR DE S.A. LE KHEDIVE
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J. MARGOSCHES
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First Quality Only

The Old Established and Favorite
"PELICAN" BRAND.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

GUINNESS'S Foreign Extra

STOUT.

BASS'S First Quality

ALE.

LIGHT SPARKLING

PALE ALE.

MAHLEN & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL.

MAHLEN & CO., LTD., LIVER

LOCAL AND GENERAL

STRAY AND OWNLESS DOGS found in the Darb-el-Ahmar district of Cairo during tomorrow night and at dawn of the 7th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

RAS EL BAR. The Ras el Bar season officially on the 20th inst. with the Ras el Bar Telegraph office. The Margoat of Egypt will be a deserted beach till next summer.

QUARANTINE.—A telegram from Pera announces that the quarantine measures against arrivals from Port Said, Damietta, and Alexandria are suspended. Arrivals from Alexandria are subjected to 24 hours' quarantine.

THE WEATHER IN CAIRO.—After about a month of doubtfully cool weather, there was a very unseasonable change yesterday. A hot and oppressive heat, heavily laden with dust and closely resembling a khamsin, blew all day and the thermometer in the shade rose to over 100° Fahrneheit in the middle of the day.

SAD INCIDENT.—A Greek servant girl living in the Rue d'Almane was washing her hair with peroxide on Tuesday when her hand accidentally caught fire and the severely burned from the fire died shortly after. It is supposed that the vigorous washing of the unfortunate girl's hair had raised the pressure in her hand and that the proximity of a naked flame caused combustion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CAIRO.—The services at St. Andrew's Church, Cairo, will be on Sunday next, 9th October, at 10.30 a.m., and they will be repeated throughout the season. The Church is situated in Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, close to the British Headquarters, and the services on Sunday will be conducted by the Rev. Hugh P. Reid, of Alexandria. Members and friends are cordially invited to be present.

THE CAIRO HOTELS.—In consequence of the temporary suspension of traffic in the Suez Canal a large number of passengers have arrived at both ends, and the Cairo hotels are usually full for the time of the year. Yesterday there were over 100 guests staying at Shepheard's and about the same number have now been considerably augmented by the arrival of members of the British Association last night.

THEFT ARRESTED.—A European, most respectfully, not to say stylishly, dressed was arrested by the Egyptian Police on Tuesday while in the act of picking the pockets of one of the passengers of the Messageries Maritimes S.S. Niger. It is to be hoped that his capture will supply the police with clues as to the perpetrators of similar recent thefts, which show a remarkable similarity, having taken place in steamers in the crowd that attends the opening of the geygas preparatory to landing.

OUR COMMITTEE.—An entertainment consisting of experiments in telephony, thought respecting, and auto-suggestion will be given at St. Stefano Casino on Saturday evening, commencing at half past nine, by Professor Bellini, who has gained through innumerable tests by European doctors. The professor undertakes to stop the beatings of the heart and pulse for the benefit of any doctors who may be present. The Brachiale orchestra will play selections during the intervals. The price of admissions for non-subscribers will be P.T. 10.

PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE
GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Great Britain has accepted in principle the invitation to take part in the peace conference, but desires information as to its scope and programme before final decision. (Reuters)

GERMANS AND CZECHS.

VIENNA October 4.
The Chamber is discussing the declaration of the Government on the subject of the disputes between the Germans and Czechs. (Hawes)

THE PEACE TREATY APPROVED.

TOKIO, October 4.—The Privy Council has sanctioned the Treaty of Peace. (Reuters)

TOKIO, October 4.—The Privy Council has approved the Treaty. (Hawes)

THE ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE.

BERLIN, October 4.—The electricians' strike is ended. (Hawes)

THE DAIRA SANIEH.

TEN POUNDS PAYMENT.

(By Telephone).

The meeting of the Board of Administration of the Daira Sanieh Company was held at noon to-day at the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, under the presidency of Sir Elwin Palmer. It was decided to make a payment on each ordinary share of £100, and of £78 on each ordinary share of £90. This distribution will take place on the 16th inst. The final distribution will be announced later.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBITION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1906-7.

We have received the following communication from the Committee of the British Manufacturers' Exhibition in Egypt:

We beg to inform you that an exhibition of British manufacturers will be held in Alexandria and Cairo between the months of November 1906 and February 1907, and it is proposed that the duration of the exhibition will be about two months in each city.

As our Committee are desirous of forming an ideal as to the area of ground which will eventually be required for the exhibition, we shall be glad to know if any of your readers will permit us to place their names on the list of probable exhibitors, and at the same time estimate what space they are likely to require. It is distinctly understood that by requiring this permission they in no way bind themselves to exhibit should they afterwards find it inconvenient to do so.

Our Committee are of opinion that the public have never had a proper opportunity of knowing and seeing what can be produced in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and therefore is unable to appreciate the excellence of their manufacturers, with the result that cheaper continental goods continue to be largely sold in this country, even in instances where the British article would probably be more generally known.

It is therefore obvious that an exhibition whereby British and Colonial manufacturers enabled to come into direct contact with the Egyptian public and trade, would be of the greatest advantage to introduce and popularise their manufactures in Egypt.

Our Committee are further of opinion that the time is ripe for such an exhibition in view of the present prosperity and enormous development of the country, and it must also be borne in mind that there is an immense influx of visitors here during the winter from all parts of the world; consequently the exhibition offers a splendid medium for advertising.

A general meeting will be held in the near future, at which a permanent and representative committee will be selected.

EGYPTIAN LAND AND GENERAL TRUST, LIMITED.

It is announced that Mr. A. H. Hooper has,

in order to say expressly, resigned his position of Agent-General of the company, but as Director he will continue to supervise the local office of the company at Cairo.

NILE VALLEY COMPANY, LIMITED.

We are informed that the Directors of the Nile Valley Company, Ltd., have made definite arrangements with regard to the unissued shares which were under option with M. J. Robinson, and that the finances of the company are in an entirely satisfactory condition.

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

The Rhodesia Railway, Ltd., has received a cable message from Sir Charles Metcalfe, its consulting engineer in Rhodesia, in which he reports that railhead is now 170 miles from the Victoria Falls. He states further that during the twelve working hours of the 27th instant 53 miles of track were laid, constituting the world's record.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritime mail boat Congo which left Alexandria last Friday afternoon arrived at Marseilles yesterday.

The Khedivial mail boat Assoan will leave Alexandria on Sunday for Constantinople direct on special mail service, with passengers and general cargo.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot El Kahira de la Khedivial Mail pier hier pour le Pirée, Smyrne, Melitine et Constantinople a bord a venir :

Mme et Mlle P. A. Rhaly, M. et Mme Maria Colucci, M. et Mme Emmanuel Copakian, Jean Lourcours, Arthur Polley, Jules Glaser, A. Carrouze, N. Cuillard, Alf Cavalo, Paul Caloyanni, P. M. Pellegrini, Tahbi, Basile Cambas, Mme Stylianos, S. Ahmed Bey Haidar, C. Christodoulou, Nicolas Vergo, Alex. Xodis, A. Nicolaides, Mavromatis, André Cavafidis, Vassilios, S. Mohamed Ali, P. Leonardi, D. Vassilios, M. Mustafa Durant, Gen. Alifanti, Bey Tewfik, Hussein Efendi Kamal, N. Mieh, Fer. Radov, Nicolas Atsedoglu, ainsi que

Services—
Beginning Sunday, 8th October.

10.30 a.m.
6 p.m.

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, October 4, 1:20 p.m.

Sales of the day... — bales 7,000

of which Egyptian... 4,94

American (new crop) Maize Sp... 4,50

per cent... 5.44

American future (Nov.-Dec.)... 5.38

" " " 5.44

American Middling... 5.38

" " " 5.44

Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (Nov.) 7,14/14

" " " 7,14/14

Egyptian Brown fair per lb. d... 6,61/6

" " " 7,7/8

" " " 8,6/16

" " " 8,6/16

fully good fair... 8,6/16

Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 40 lbs) 83

London, October 4.

Consols... — 93

Egyptian United... — 104

Private Discount m. bill... — 8 1/2

New York, October 4

Spot Cotton... — 1040

American Future (November) ... 1010

" " " 1024

March... — 1040

April... — 1048

Cotton day's receipts at U.S. Port... — 1048

Port... — 1048

London, October 4

Average futures (November December) 5.42

Sales of the day now 10,000

LICHTON, Octo 4.

Private discount (5 months' bills) 3 1/2

Delta F. & R. (per £ s.)... 7,6/16

Corsets (November)... 80

Ranib... New

Egyptian United... 108

Balay... 108

Punain... 105

Ottoman Empire... 105

Turkish United... 104

Anterior Bank... 104

Greek 5% 1851... 105

Greek 3% 1891... 105

Kuwaiti... 105

Kuwaiti... 105

D. & C. 5% 1909... 101

Delta United... 101

D. & C. 4% 1925... 132

Dairi... 101

Deferred... 183

National Banks... 27

Agricultural Banks... 94

ex-right

Delta Gold... 94

Delta Preferred... 13

Deferred... 12

Delta Lands... 2

Dairi... 4

Delta Soda... 5

Delta Standard Market... 1

Delta Valley... 1

Sudan Mines... 1

Egyptian Sudan Mines... 1

Syndicate... 1

Egyptian Mine Exploration... 1

Delta Rice... 10/

Delta Rice fully paid... 1

Corporation of Western... 1

Egypt... 1

United Africans... 1

Egypt Invest. & Agency... 1

Egypt Estates... 1

Egypt. Trat & Invest... 1

Mysore Reefs... 5/

Khedivial Mail S.S. Co... 1

ex-right

T B L E G R A M M S H A V A S

BOURSE DE 4 octobre 1905

COEUR DES VALEURS A TERMES, CLOTURE

Actions d'Égypte 5%... ex Fr. 4521

Lots Turcs... 134

Turk. Uniéd... 108

Delta Egyptian Uniéd... 102

Coton Egyptian... 94

Banque Egypt... 94

Banque Nat. de Grèce... 1

Banque d'Athènes, nouvelle

sociétés... 137

Metropolitain... 94

Basse ceramid... 94

Sociedad... 25

Sociedad... 14

Londres... 1

COTRAT... 1

Trin. d'Alexandrie... 18 1/2

Trin. d'Alexandrie... 328

" " " 322

Alexandria Water... 15 1/2

Bank du Caire... 15 1/2

Bank d'Athènes... 15 1/2

Bonze Rhodié-J... 14

Egyptian Markets... 14 9/4

Arab. Egyptian... 1

Spinning... 1

Egyp. Fert. & Sp... 10/

Fruit... 134

Ottom. Empire... 1165

Ottom. Bank... 613

Chances on London... 25 1/4

Sugar White No. 4 (October)... 24 1/4

Credit Porcher Egypt... 131

Sand d'Athènes... 247

Sand Bank of Egypt... 247

Comptoir National d'Ecompte... 670

S H A R E L I S T

LISTE DES PARTS D'ÉMISSIONS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE.

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 19h.30 p.m.

Agri. Bank of Egypt... 9 1/2 11/2

Nat. Bank of Egypt... 21 1/2 20 1/2

Basse ceramid... 10 1/2

Basse ceramid... 110

Delta F. & R. 12/12

MACEDONIA'S FUTURE.

Once more the Sultan has "returned a polite assualt to the Powers to consider demands made in connection with the introduction of reforms in Macedonia. The question immediately affected is that of the financial administration of the province. Abd-el sees in the proposals a subtle shaft, which, if driven far enough, will entail, not entirely deprive him of his authority in Macedonia, and consequently he will have nothing to do with them.

It is difficult to admire the daring of a statesman who, be he monarch or serf, who fights against heavy odds. In the case of the Sultan, however, it isunning, not courage, that enables him to resist the apparently united efforts of great Powers, and stand his ground so well. For years he has carried on a gigantic policy of bluff, falling back when the amount of pressure applied left no other course open to him, and regaining some of the lost ground in every possible occasion. The insignificance of the progress made in the reform of Macedonian government is in the measure of his success.

To understand how he manages it requires a careful study of a complicated question. No problem, in fact, with which European diplomacy is faced is held round with more difficulty on account of the conflicting interests which, necessarily, must be considered in seeking for a permanent solution. Quite two thirds of the population of Macedonia are drawn from the more or less partly independent Christian States surrounding the Turkish provinces—Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania, and Montenegro—each of which, in consequence, claims a voice in the settlement. Jealousy as to their respective interests has led to the establishment of propagandist movements which have been responsible for more misery and bloodshed in Macedonia than the misrule of the Sultan and his corrupt satellites. Revolutionary bands have invaded the province, and, under the pretence of trying to free the population from the Turkish yoke, have murdered Christians of other nationalities who refused to transfer their allegiance in order that the influence of a particular State might be enhanced. The struggle for supremacy has been chiefly between Bulgaria and Greece, whose interests are greater than any of the other States, but Servia, Rumania, and Servia have joined in the contest. According to Turkish official statistics, there are over 600,000 Greeks and about 400,000 Bulgarians in the two vilayets, the number of other Christians nationalities being relatively small.

Believing that the root of the trouble lay in the misgovernment of the province, the Powers who were signatories to the Berlin Convention—France, Germany, England, Russia, Italy, and Austria—proceeded several years ago to formulate demands for reforms. With every appearance of unanimity they drew up a scheme, which, it was announced, Turkey must accept. It provided for the re-establishment of order by means of a reorganized gendarmerie, mapped out certain financial reforms, and held out hope that the lot of the Macedonian people would be ameliorated in other directions.

The only practical step that has been taken so far has been the appointment of officers by the various Powers to reorganize the gendarmerie, and even this reform has been nipped in the bud by the refusal of Turkey to furnish adequate funds for the work. There is but one explanation of the failure, and it is not fair to seek—the Powers, while unanimous that reforms are needed, have not been unanimous in enforcing their demands in the only possible way that will carry conviction of a fixed determination to the Sultan, namely, coercion. The application of pressure has been left to Russia and Austria. They have admittedly greater interests in Macedonia than the other Powers. But it is unfortunately also true that their interests do not harmonize. Mutual suspicion hampers effective co-operation. France again has her direct interests, and hitherto her policy, as far as she has had a hand in the question, has been in line with that of Russia. England, although sincerely desirous of seeing a satisfactory settlement, has not been inclined that she did in the old days feel as inclined as she did in the new to take an active part in Near East matters, while Italy's policy runs on independent lines, and is not, a. nature to win the approval of Austria. There remains Germany. From her attitude Turkey draws its strength. The Hyde and Jekyll amongst the Powers, she gives a nodding assent one day to a scheme of reforms, and assures the Sultan the next that she will not be a party in any way to his humiliation. For her "benevolent neutrality" she has secured the place of the commercial basket at Constantinople and elsewhere in Turkey.

At the present rate of progress, many generations will come and go before the Macedonian question is off the diplomatic slate. Abd-el has no prospect of achieving, by his own efforts, an adroit at playing of one Power against another, and doubtless future Abdels, in turn, will also inquire the sit. How the question will eventually be disposed of it is difficult to say. The most plausible view of the Powers at present is that they will first establish order, and then to build up a reformed Macedonia under the Turkish flag. Both objects can soon be achieved, but not on the present lines. A Turkish gendarmerie will never re-establish Turkish grandeeship, nor will it restore a permanent hair. It might be done if one Power were given a free hand, or by the quartering of an adequate force of international troops in the province. In either case order probably would be secured so long as the masses were contained. A violent change, however, must take place in the attitude of the Powers before they entrust the work to one of their number.

But I reflect the opinions of diplomats who have studied every detail of the question when I say that it is to be expected that a Turkish gendarmerie, a permanent solution will be found, but either in autonomy or in partition. Time will decide.

W. LESTER SMITH in "Evening Standard."

BRITISH COTTON-GROWING.

The Executive of the British Cotton-growing Association posted on Saturday week to the cotton spinners and manufacturers of the United Kingdom an "urgent appeal to spinners, manufacturers, and operatives." The circular points out that "out of the £500,000 capital required for less than £200,000 has been taken up. In consequence the Council have been compelled not to stop any expenditure on new developments, but also to curtail the outlay on the work which has already been commenced."

The Secretary (Mr. E. S. G. Malina) read a summary of the work and prospects in various parts of the world, especially noted "Northern Nigeria, with an area of 500,000 square miles and a population of over 10,000,000, and some of the finest cotton land in the world. It produces all the American cotton varieties required. This, the most promising district in the whole of the British Empire, is lying untouched for want of funds."

The next part of the appeal is the following:

"If Lancashire chooses to defeat America's monopoly and manipulation she can do so, but at present her spinners and manufacturers are

preventing her from doing it by apathy and, by not

providing the necessary funds, thereby the only movement which offers any permanent remedy for the prosperity of their industry. The Association has practically proved that in the British Empire cotton of every grade can be produced in sufficient quantity to supply the whole of Lancashire's needs. The time has now come for Lancashire to decide finally whether the work shall be fully developed or allowed to remain in its present more or less experimental state, even if this may not be given up entirely. If this movement is allowed to die for want of funds it is impossible that any further effort will be made for a regeneration, to the irreparable injury of the cotton trade of this country."

It is estimated that over £100,000,000 capital is invested in the spinning and weaving mills alone, apart from the many kindred industries, and £500,000 represents only 1 per cent on this capital. The following has been adopted as fair basis on which the trade should be asked to subscribe:

Spinning Mills—10s. per annum for five years per 1,000 spindles;

40,000,000 spindles at 2d. 10s. ... £100,000

Weaving Mills—3d. per annum for 50,000 spms per hour; 650,000 looms at 1s. 3d. ... 40,000

Operatives—Subscriptions equal to a day's wage, which could be spread over several weeks so as to fall as slightly as possible; shares could be allotted to trustees to be appointed by the subscribers; say ... 60,000

Managers, Clerks, Warehouses, and others.—To take up shares in proportion to their salaries; say ... 10,000

Total from spinning and weaving mills, &c., ... £210,000

"The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners' Association," it is added, "have approved of the scheme, and have called on their members to subscribe on the above basis, and the Executive Committee of the North and Northeast Lancashire Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association are proposing to make a similar levy on their members. General approval has also been expressed by representatives of the operative associations." The appeal is signed by Sir Alfred Jones, president; Sir P. Forbes Adam, Mr. Alfred Emmott, and Sir W. H. Houldsworth, vice-presidents; Mr. John E. Newson, chairman; Mr. J. Arthur Hatton, vice-chairman; and Mr. John C. Atkins, secretary.

THE AFRICAN PIGMIES.

Some interesting experiments have been conducted by the select committee which was appointed some time ago by the Council of the Anthropological Institute, under the chairmanship of Sir Harry H. Johnston, to make a full scientific report on the African pygmies. The pygmies have been photographed by the X-ray process for the purpose of studying their bone formation in the hands and limbs, and experiments have been directed to discover the degree of their bone reaction; that is to say, the time that elapses between the application of a stimulus to the nerves and the contraction of the muscles which follows. Comparative measurements have been taken, and in addition, the heads of the pygmies have been physiologically examined. It will be a considerable time before the reports are made to the council of the Anthropological Institute.

Some attempt has been made to find out more of the language spoken by these pygmies, but the results are not very encouraging. They are supposed by some experts to speak the dialect of the Monya tribe, a Bantu race inhabiting a portion of the districts of the Upper Uelloo in the Congo State. But the fact that it is chiefly among this tribe that the Central African pygmies are found distinguishes them from the Negroid tribes of the Niam-Niam, Monbutu, and other tribes of the same district. The pygmies in Central Africa have declared that they have a language of their own which may have evolved a mixed dialect between that and their own. Some of the travellers who have encountered the pygmy in Central Africa have declared that he has a language of his own totally distinct from that of the tribe among which he may elect to dwell. But neither Junker, Schenck, Cauzel, nor any other has been able to say anything definite about it.

I reflect the opinions of diplomats who have studied every detail of the question when I say that it is to be expected that a Turkish gendarmerie, a permanent solution will be found, but either in autonomy or in partition. Time will decide.

W. LESTER SMITH in "Evening Standard."

FATIRA EXPLORING.

GOOD FUTURE EXPECTED FOR SEMNA MINE.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Fatira (Egypt) Exploring Company Limited, was held last week at the offices of the company, 15, Great St. Helens, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. Tyndale White (the chairman).

The Secretary (Mr. E. S. G. Malina) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, this company, as you are aware, is a subsidiary of the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company, of which I am chairman. The Egyptian Mines Exploration Company was formed solely for the purpose of prospecting the very large area which it holds under concession from the Egyptian Government; and, as its original prospectus foretold, was never intended to undertake the work of developing mines to any depth. It was extremely fortunate in finding a valuable mine at Um Ruq, and the next venture was in the Fatira district, where it found a large amount of work on what are ready to be the Fatira mines.

The Fatira mine was opened, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, to work and further developed 1,800 square miles of

the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company's concession, which is called the Fatira district.

We have known an incline shaft on the B vein for some time past, and the Fatira mine 460 ft down from the outcrop on the dip of the vein, and two vertical shafts have been commenced, one of which shall start the vein at 70 ft, where the incline shafts have a stop, to the work. The vein at Fatira varies from 15 ins to 41 ins wide, and the assays, although in some places rich, do not average more than 10 dwts to 12 dwts of gold to the ton. A considerable amount of work has also been done on a group of veins, and a complete table of assays of some from this mine was published in the last report of the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company. Owing to the influx of water we were compelled to stop work. Your directors had then to consider whether they should expand a large amount of money on pumping the machinery, or whether they should sell the mine to a subsidiary company as it stands. It is undoubtedly a valuable mine, but it will require the expenditure of capital to make it a payable proposition. Prospecting work had in the meantime been proceeding at a place called Semna, which is about 80 miles south-east of Fatira, and three new shafts have been sunk on the ancient workings, which extend for a distance of over 300 ft. As the prospects at Semna appeared to us of great promise, we decided to wait for a revival in the Mining Market before taking out a mining lease for Fatira with a view to selling the property, and to devote the whole of our energies to opening up the mine at Semna, which we are doing under agreement with the Bridia (Egypt) Exploring Company, within whose district Semna lies. The Bridia, the more willingly agreed to this than they have themselves a very large series of reefs of great value, which will need the whole of their attention to develop effectively. I am happy to say that our efforts are being crowned with success. The 50-ft level in No. 2 shaft shows a pillar of the ancient stopes the vein from 3 to 5 ft wide, assaying up to 50 dwts per ton, and the 75-ft level in No. 1 shaft throughout the 100 ft of driving shows the vein to average 42 ins in width, with 14 dwts of gold to the ton. The last 23 ft of this vein averages 72 ins in width, and the average assay value of 2 or 3 dwts of gold per ton. I need hardly tell you that the development here show that we have one of the most valuable mining properties yet discovered in Egypt. A great deal has been written, and not without a certain amount of truth, complaining that although the reefs in Egypt are fairly rich, they are narrower than those met with in most mining countries, but at Semna we have a 6-ft. vein going over 200 ft. We have plenty of funds in hand to develop this property down to a depth at which the mine may be considered a payable mining proposition, and our staff is working with great energy, and with the definite object of eventually establishing a mine which shall be second to none in the country. As you know, we have a working capital of £25,000, all of which is guaranteed, and of this we have about £25,000 left, which will be more than sufficient for the work. The report which we have the pleasure of submitting to you to-day foreshadows a large and important scheme which we have under consideration—the establishment near the Nile and the Government railway at Keneh of a central milling station, to which one or a considerable group of mines, of which those at Semna form a part, could be brought down by a light railway and crushed economically. One of our reasons for transferring our exploration work from Fatira to Semna was that the geographical position of the latter place lends itself much more readily to a scheme of this nature than that of the former. This railway offers no engineering difficulties, as the country between Semna and the Nile is flat, and the Wagons and the Wagons are admirably adapted for railway construction. It is, of course, too early to talk about the cost of mining and milling, but we are assured by our engineer, Mr. Alfrey, in whom we have the most implicit confidence and to whom knowledge and foresight will be the greatest developments in Egypt that we can work all our mines in the most economical manner, under the system of a central milling station. It is necessary for me to go into the cost of mining a reef 6 ft. wide, carrying 2 cwt to the ton, but every one will readily see that it must be a most profitable undertaking, and is likely to

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £15,000,000.

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 1st November 1905.

All Premiums, Premiums of light or lighter date will be credited to share in the Division.

The Company have recently entered Bonus Additions to Policies for more than

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: 2 Maria Hartig-al-Nil, Cairo.

A. V. THOMSON,

Chief Agent for Alexandria.

DAVIES
BRYAN
& Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings
CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings.
ALEXANDRIA.

and 35-37 Noble Street
LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors,
Drapers
and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES:

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS,
SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND
TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS.
SUITE CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M." Demon.

AND

Lyre's Central
Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:-

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1

A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of
Clothes of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS,
FLANNELS, DRILLS,
&c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

CLOTHES:

The newest shades in Crepe de Chene Ties,
Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr
Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest shades in Crepe de Chene Ties.

Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr
Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING
IN THE BEST MAKE.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FEATHER HELMETS.

CORK & FEATHER HELMETS.

GAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY

CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHREWS,

AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELLETTES, VIYELLES AND

CEYLON FLANNELLES.

SOAP, PERFUMERY.

BUBBLE SPONGES, BRUSHES,

STUDS, MIRRORS (HAND & SHAVING)

FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.,

Cairo & Alexandria.

WANTED FOR EGYPTIAN GAZETTE: fine

An Arabic translator and reporter, must

speak and write English well, some knowledge

of French also necessary.

26494-6-5

WANTED by an English firm of Importers, an

Experienced Bookkeepers with knowledge of

English and Italian. First class referee

and independent Liberal salary. Apply Post

Office Box No. 363.

3500-6-3

WANTED by a Partner, with small capital in a

good English, growing business.

Apply Post Office Box No. 363.

3500-6-3

WANTED by a firm of Cotton Exporters, an

Experienced Bookkeeper with knowledge of

English and Italian. First class referee

and independent Liberal salary. Apply Post

Office Box No. 363.

3500-6-3

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Pour CANDIE, par le bateau grec "Byzantine," parti le 29 septembre :
Divers, 287 sacs riz, 100 sacs sucre, 200 sacs pétrole, 293 barils huile, 40 colis peaux, 26 colis nattes, 33 colis divers.
Pour CONSTANTINOPLE, par le bateau grec "Vassilia Olga," parti le 25 sept. :
Divers, 30 sacs riz, 32 sacs sucre, 30 barils vides, 3 colis divers.

For PIREUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Amalias," sailed on the 27th Sept. Various, 2,988 bags rice, 169 bags hamma, 17 packages skins, 27 packages sundries

Pour PIREUS et ODESSA, par le bateau russe "Reine Olga," parti le 27 septembre :
Divers, 5,775 sacs riz, 42 sacs sucre, 37 sacs hamza, 14 colis divers.

G. Frauger & Co., 50 balles coton
R. & O. Lindemann, 30 " "

30 balles coton

Pour LA SYRIE, par le bateau fran: "Sénégal," parti le 29 septembre :

Divers, 92 colis divers.

Pour CONSTANTINOPLE, par le bateau grec "Marie Reine," parti le 28 septembre :

Divers, 1,890 sacs riz, 40 sacs sucre, 10 colis, 280 sacs huile, 261 colis peaux, 63 colis divers.

For HUILL, by the S.S. "Toro," sailed on the 25th September :

Barker & Co., 460 tons cotton seed

Bustros, 1,070 " "

Behrendt & Co., 808 " "

Carver Bros. & Co., Lid., 2,792 " "

Baader & Co., 4, bales paper

G. Frauger & Co., 100 balles coton

Mohr & Fendel, 100 " "

300 balles coton

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau fr. "Congo," parti le 29 septembre :

POUR MARSEILLE

Griva fr., 15 sacs gomme

G. Brach & Co., 40 balles gomme

Sacriane, 117 sacs sucre

Société Le Khédié, 16 balles cigarettes

M. L. Carasso, 24 balles sénéc

E. O. Pinto, 15 colis confiture

A. Hougas, 10 sacs gallia

F. Galli, 98 sacs lentilles

G. Perdiccioli, 28 fard, 115 cages caillie

Candighi, 15 " 75 " "

G. D. Fappa, 45 " 227 " "

B. Elter, 6 bales laitines

Divers, 15 colis divers

R. & O. Lindemann, 97 balles coton

F. C. Baines & Co., 185 " "

Pool & Co., 16 " "

G. Frauger & Co., 170 " "

Mohr & Fendel, 157 " "

E. Mallison & Co., 56 " "

681 balles coton

POUR BARCELONE

G. Frauger & Co., 58 balles coton

E. Mallison & Co., 40 " "

98 balles coton

POUR LE HAVRE

A. L. Carasso, 50 fard, gomme

M. L. Carasso, 8 balles sénéc

A. Alby, 26 colis menu

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd., 10 balles coton

J. Planta & Co., 40 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 25 " "

75 balles coton

POUR DUNKERQUE

Pool & Co., 50 balles coton

W. Getty & Co., 35 " "

F. C. Baines & Co., 40 " "

135 balles coton

POUR ALGER

R. Barki, 90 sacs hamza

V. Nahman, 80 " "

Pour PORT SAID et SYRIA, by the S.S. "Mahib," sailed on the 26th September.

Various, 476 bags rice, 7 cases cigarettes,

1,000 kilos old iron, 446 packages coffee, 44 packages hamza, 93 packages skins, 49 packages vegetables, 544 packages sundries

RAILWAY COMPANY.

R. & O. BOTT'S

du dimanche 24 sept. au samedi 30 sept. 1905

Billets Abonnements et Divers

P.T. P.T.

An. sacs 91,925 14,836.

" der. 80,180 32,127 10,459.

Augment. 11,745 3,886.

Dimini. 33,197

Totaux.—Année complète 106,810; année dernière 120,806; Dimin. 16,496.

du 1er octobre 1904 au samedi 30 sept. 1905

Billets Abonnements et Divers

P.T. P.T.

An. sacs 9,858,181 287,658 782,591.

" der. 7,068,707 796,509 383,751.

Augment. 275,803 458,640.

Totaux.—Année complète 5,095,530; année dernière 4,927,138; Augmentation 368,992.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 24 sept. au samedi 30 sept. 1905

Billets Abonnements et Divers

T.P. T.P.

An. sacs 1,188,406.2 13,173.5 146,574.1

" der. 114,859.1 14,040. 138,392.1

Augment. 19,043.5 18,177.

Dimini. 646.5

du 1er Janvier au samedi 20 sept. 1905

Billets Abonnements et Divers

T.P. T.P.

An. sacs 1,185,715 17,680,013.5 5,110,386.

" der. 4,083,715 5,452,412.5 4,635,198.6

Augment. 556,060.5 52,648.9 585,709.4

RÉSUMÉ DE LA SITUATION COTONNIÈRE

au 29 septembre

AMÉRIQUE : 1905 1904

Balles Balles

Recettes aux ports Semaines ... 290,000 438,000

Recs du 1er Sept. 917,000 1,070,000

Export. Anglaises Semaines ... 50,000 141,000

Export. Anglaises du 1er Sept. 183,000 347,000

Export. Continent Semaines ... 110,000 158,000

Export. Continent du 1er Sept. 237,000 317,000

Pris par la filature États-Unis. 280,000 365,000

Stock ports ... 660,000 415,000

Invoit. Semaines ... 386,000 551,000

Consign. Mondiale ... 1,334,000 1,385,000

Amér. Mondiale ... 205,000 140,000

Consign. Mondiale du 1er Sept. 749,000 629,000

Via supply amér. 2,075,000 1,365,000

Via supply général 3,275,000 1,393,000

GENERAL 1905 1904

Balles Balles

Ventes Semaines ... 48,000 25,000

Forwarded ... 47,000 55,000

Importation ... 45,000 9,000

Exportation ... 9,000 4,000

Stock ... 660,000 145,000

Floating ... 150,000 285,000

EGYPTIEN 1905 1904

Balles Balles

Ventes Semaines ... 3,400 2,400

Forwarded ... 2,000 1,000

Importation ... 5,000 3,500

Exportation ... 1,200 2,000

Stock ... 34,000 31,000

Floating ... 6,000 7,000

ARRIVAGES A MINIST-EL-BASSAL

du mois d'octobre 1904

Coton Graines de coton Pévés

1, S/B 2,805 Ard. 13,154 sacs 1,100

2, S/B 2,698 " 13,31 " 605

3, " 2,575 " 13,21 " 103

4, " 2,589 " 11,859 " 1,380

5, " 2,588 " 12,848 " 2,167

6, " 2,590 " 8,700 " 850

7, " 2,618 " 11,858 " 510

8, " 3,858 " 18,573 " 195

9, " 3,852 " 11,814 " 137

10, " 3,117 " 21,156 " 100

11, " 3,789 " 11,858 " 3,214

12, " 3,040 " 17,580 " 400

13, " 3,203 " 11,792 " 150

14, " 2,865 " 12,608 " 341

15, " 2,552 " 11,692 " 80

16, " 2,615 " 21,591 " 660

17, " 2,617 " 23,07 " 317

18, " 5,224 " 23,181 " 400

19, " 3,983 " 21,771 " 400

20, " 3,661 " 17,446 " 747

21, " 5,196 " 20,602 " 600

22, " 3,760 " 17,883 " 600

23, " 5,065 " 21,587 " —

24, " 4,717 " 21,134 " —

25, " 3,790 " 21,591 " —

26, " 6,157 " 23,307 " 317

27, " 4,621 " 20,306 " 750

28, " 4,958 " 21,603 " 1,160

29, " 4,705 " 22,556 " 1,160

30, " 4,753 " 10,158 " 41

31, " 6,000 " 24,101 " 400

32, " 130,093 Ard. 538,533 Sac 15,581

N.B.—Cet tableau est relevé des Registres de l'Administration Generale Production Association

pour l'année qui suit l'arrivée du mois d'octobre de cette année.

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

PRINCIPAL FAÇON

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 5 25/40 à 6 10/40

Gr. de cot. 8 mois " 1 15/40 à 1 20/40

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 10 — à 12 20/40

Gr. de cot. 8 mois " 2 15/40 à 17 20/40

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 15 — à 18 20/40

Gr. de cot. 3 mois " 2 30/40 — 3 —

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 30/40 à 4 15/40

Gr. de cot. 3 mois " 1 25/40 à 10/40

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 30/40 à 4 15/40

Gr. de cot. 3 mois " 1 25/40 à 10/40

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 30/40 à 4 15/40

Gr. de cot. 3 mois " 1 25/40 à 10/40

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Gr. de cot. 3 mois " 1 25/40 à 10/40

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 30/40 à 4 15/40

Gr. de cot. 3 mois " 1 25/40 à 10/40

Goton Liv. Nov. P.T. 30/40 à 4 15/40

Gr. de cot. 3 mois " 1 25/40 à 10/40